

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN FOR THE "SILENT MAN"

In the world to-day, no prouder name,
Is borne on any breeze;
And with GRANT to steer the Ship of State,
Our Flag shall rule the seas;

138,000

MAJORITY

IN PENNSYLVANIA!

Grant and Wilson Triumphantly Elected!! Gaudeamus Igitur!!

The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872

BOSTON IN RUINS.

Just as we go to press, the terrible news reaches us of the destruction of a large portion of Boston. The fire first broke out in the rear end of a large five story granite building, on Summer street, and aided by a powerful gale, spread over the finest portion of the city. Thousands of the costliest buildings of the country have been destroyed. Seventy acres of residences and warehouses burned, while thousands of families are left homeless and homeless. The loss is estimated at over One Hundred Millions. We will furnish full particulars next week.

VICTORY!

We have to day the supreme gratification of announcing the crowning victory of the Republican party. For years it has been habituated to success in every contest with its ancient foe, but in this glorious triumph it has utterly overwhelmed an infamous coalition led by renegades from its own ranks, and composed of every congregate element of hostility to its principles. The victory is thorough, complete, and crushing, and will stand out in all future time a monument of glory to the Republicans who so gallantly won it, a warning and a lesson to corrupt professional politicians who seek power and office by deception, and lies.

The voice of the people cannot be misunderstood nor misrepresented. Never was man more triumphantly vindicated than is General Grant by this verdict of the masses, never were infamous and vindictive calumnies more signally rebuked, never did the world witness so majestic a national proclamation of "well done good and faithful servant," never did any political party have more reason to be proud of this display of public confidence in its principles, its integrity and its leaders.

POOR GREELY.

An inordinate ambition to be President, has damaged the reputation of some of our greatest statesmen. Horace Greeley was not insensible to the danger of cherishing this foolish passion, and on one occasion in a speech delivered in Canada, declared in substance that he was unflinching by any such itching desire, and had no expectation of ever being a candidate for presidential honors. Yet he has been a candidate of a party that in no just sense represents his views—that is composed of those classes to which he has heretofore considered it unsafe to entrust the reins of power. It has been a most singular presidential contest in regard to the management of the diverse elements of the opposition, and nomination of Horace Greeley to represent, what did not truly, really coincide with his character or teachings.

The people cannot be deceived by high sounding phrases, nor will they follow the lead of great men, however valuable their public services may heretofore have been, unless those men are leading in the right way.

Greeley was influential as a Republican, but when he became the candidate of Democracy, he lost his power with his party. The Republican party must survive, though its leaders perish, was the doctrine of the masses. Neither Greeley, Curtin, Banks, Schurz, Trumbull, or Sumner, could weaken the party, but they easily destroyed their standing before the people.

Greeley is so badly beaten that his extreme misfortunes excite pity in generous breasts. How keen must be his anguish to know that those very Democrats, upon whom he had lavished so much fulsome praise, either obstinately stayed at home, rather than vote for him, or support him reluctantly without a particle of enthusiasm.

He, a good man in many respects, represented the very worst party that ever existed in the country, at least such is the judgment pronounced through the ballot box last Tuesday. The opposition was not so much against Greeley as the party he represented, and the verdict is against restoring the Democracy to the control of the Government; it condemns the effort to bring into power the rebel force of the South; it frowns upon the men who betrayed their country to fill the land with lamentations and woe; it denounces the inhuman cruelties by which southern white rebels have terrorized over the almost defenceless negroes, and union men have been driven from their homes in the South. The questions at issue were of grave importance; the people understood them, and no man, however great or eloquent, could have prevented the finding of a righteous judgment.—*Beaver Radical.*

THAT TIDAL WAVE.

After the election on the second Tuesday in October last, which resulted in such a brilliant victory for the Republican cause, there could be no doubt as to what the verdict of the people of the State, as well as the nation, would be, on the 5th day of November. And now after the overwhelming defeat of the opposition, we are reminded of that promised tidal wave, which the self-styled Liberal Republicans and a portion of the late Democratic party had predicted would sweep over the land, and as they fondly hoped, would carry them into the long looked for and much coveted places of profit and power. Unfortunately for them, however, it did not come in the direction and sweep in the courses predicted for it, by those who had so eagerly foretold its coming. Unlike the false prophets, who for many centuries have been predicting the appearance of comets, which by a single sweep of their tails were to brush this insignificant planet which we inhabit out of existence, but who have been doomed to disappointment by the nonappearance of those dangerous visitors, which were ineffectually to scatter this mandate sphere into miscellaneous space, they have not failed, at least in one particular in their prophecy. The tidal wave did come, and was exceedingly destructive in its character. Promptly, up to time, on the very day upon which its coming was foretold, it began to roll. But while the Augurs of Cincinnati and Baltimore were gazing anxiously towards the quarter whence they expected its coming and in eager anticipation of the entire submerging and destruction of their foe, to their utter amazement and discomfiture, it came in another direction, and suddenly striking them in the rear and rising rapidly from heel to the seat of honor, and thence quickly to the occipital region, and gathering in volume and increasing in momentum, it turned and tossed and whirled them around and about in its remorseless current until they were at last totally wrecked upon the waste and barren sand banks reserved by a patriotic and liberty loving people, as a perpetual abode for "the defeated and distracted cohorts of machinations," and all others in like manner offending.

The sudden coming, the irresistible force, the overwhelming destruction carried to the allied ranks of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, by the aforesaid wave, will cause the 5th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to be ever memorable in the history of our country. While the sources of this mighty wave were innumerable, springing up in numerous spots all over the country, we must not lose sight of the fact, that one of its most generous fountains was in our own county. The Allegheny mountain and its spurs stretching through a large extent of country form the immense water sheds, by which the great valleys on either side are replenished with a never failing supply of pure water. On the 5th of November, from this portion of the Allegheny, to wit, Somerset county, a bounteous stream of pure and unadulterated Republicanism rolled off into the valley beneath, and helped to swell the wave which rolled over the land with such majestic force, and which swept from the face of our country every vestige of opposition to Republican principles. But viewing any further figure of speech and turning from tidal waves to stubborn figures, we congratulate the Republicans of Somerset county on the glorious work achieved by them on last election day. They have rolled up a majority of 2112 for Ulysses S. Grant, the largest ever given, we believe, for a Presidential candidate. The triumph of our cause is complete, and none have worked more earnestly and contributed more effectually to it than have the Republicans of Somerset county. All honor to them for their faithful adherence to principle, which has been crowned with such an enduring triumph.—*Long may they wave.*

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK HAVE DONE THEMSELVES HONOR IN ELECTING GENERAL JOHN A. DIX AS THEIR CHIEF MAGISTRATE. HE IS AMONG THE FOREMOST AND FIRST MEN OF THE COUNTRY, INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC AND INCORRUPTIBLE.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia, whose name headed the list of delegates at large, is brought forward in various sections of the State for President of the Constitutional Convention. The delegates from Philadelphia without distinction of party, held a conference on last Wednesday and agreed to support Mr. MEREDITH for the position. Mr. MEREDITH served in the Convention of 1833, and his election without any contest is quite probable.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE. Concord, November 6.—Grant will probably have 3,000 majority in this State.

WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, November 6.—The State gives 13,000 Republican majority.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 6.—In Rhode Island the Republican majority is 8,338.

MAINE. BANGOR, ME., November 6.—Returns indicate about 30,000 Republican majority in the State.

MINNESOTA. VICKSBURG, November 6.—The Republicans claim the State by 35,000, and elect five out of six congressmen.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The election returns are still incomplete. The latest place Grant's majority at 9,375.

NORTH CAROLINA. WILMINGTON, N. C., November 6.—Additional returns indicate that Grant will have ten thousand majority in the State.

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, November 6.—Complete returns show the total vote of Connecticut to be 96,991, of which Grant received 50,625; Greeley, 45,390, scattering 383.

NEW JERSEY. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—New Jersey goes for Grant by nearly 14,000. The Republican Congressmen in the State have about 18,000 majority.

KANSAS. TOPEKA, November 7.—From returns received here by the Republican State Central Committee it is estimated that Grant's majority in the State will be 30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, November 6.—The vote of Massachusetts, nearly complete, stands up: Grant 131,077, Greeley 57,860, Grant's majority 73,217; Washburne's majority for Governor 71,238.

OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—No further returns are received from Oregon. Grant's majority is estimated at 1,000.

A despatch from Oregon gives Grant 2,000 majority.

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 6.—Fifty-six counties, official and reported majorities, give a Republican majority of 16,583, an average gain of 350 to the county. The Republican Central Committee claim a majority in the State of 23,000.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, November 7.—Grant's majority in this State will be fifty or sixty thousand. All the Republican Congressmen are elected: Field, in the First district, by 2,000; Waldron, in Second, by 7,000; Willard, in Third, by 8,000; Burrows, in Fourth, by 5,000; Foster, in Fifth, by 8,000; Begole, in Sixth, by 5,500; Conger, in Seventh, by 2,500; Bradley, in Eighth, by 1,500; Hubbard, in Ninth, probably 4,000. The Democrats may have elected one member to the Senate, while the House has not more than seven or eight Democrats out of one hundred members.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, November 7.—The latest figures place the Congressional delegation of New York State at twenty-six Republicans, six Democrats, and one Liberal Republican. By the election of Seares by the Republicans to fill the vacancy, the leaders of the grand old Republican Senate to stand twenty-five Republicans to seven Democrats. The Assembly will stand eighty-five Republicans, thirty-five Democrats, five Liberals, and one Apollo Hall. Kernan is ahead of Greeley in large portions of the State, but he falls some 4,000 behind in Brooklyn.

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Long Island and Staten Island. Kernan's vote in the upper wards of this city is less than Greeley's. His vote is also smaller than Greeley's in the German districts, while Dix's vote is larger than Grant's. In all the strong Democratic localities Kernan leads Greeley. Kernan carried Utica, his own city, by 824 majority, while Grant's majority was 236.

The average Republican majority in this State is claimed to be 50,000. New York, November 7.—The full city vote for Mayor, with only two districts missing, is as follows: Lawrence, 46,553; O'Brien, 34,432; Havemeyer, 51,616.

New York, November 7.—Revised returns to nine o'clock to-night give Grant 47,716 majority in the State, while Dix is over one thousand votes ahead, having 48,851 majority. The majority for each is likely to exceed 50,000.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, November 7.—The Republicans fired a salute of one hundred guns in Nashville this afternoon in honor of the re-election of Grant and their success in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 7.—Reports of the election received here from Democratic and Republican sources make the Congressional delegation stand as follows: First district, Butler, Republican; Second, Thorough, Republican; Third, Crutcherfield, Republican; Fourth, Bright, Democrat; Fifth, Harrison, Republican; Sixth, Gibbs, Republican; Seventh, Atkins, Democrat; Eighth, Mann, Republican; Ninth, Lewis, Republican. For State at large, Maynard, Republican. If subsequent figures make no change the delegation will stand eight Republicans to two Democrats.

It was not expected that the Republicans would carry, under the apportionment law, more than two districts. The Democrats do not yet give up Whitehorse in the Sixth district, though they concede the election of Maynard. Returns from Middle and West Tennessee show that Brown has lost heavily upon his vote for Governor in 1870, and fears are entertained in Democratic quarters that he has been beaten. The Republicans expected no such result and are astonished at the prospects. Brown's losses in Williamson, Giles, Cheatham, Madison, Lauderdale, Hardeman, Weakley, Henry, Shelby, Davidson, De Kalb, Smith and Lincoln amount to 10,000, whilst Freeman makes a gain of 1,000 in Haywood. If the same relative loss is kept up in Middle and West Tennessee, Brown may be overwhelmed by Freeman's majority. In East Tennessee the Republicans have made large gains in the Legislature, but nothing definite is yet known as to the complexion of that body.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1872. THE PROXY.

At length the probation has expired and the fruition of our just expectation is realized. President Grant will continue to stand at the national helm during the next four years, and the progressive principles of the Republican party will be permitted after this the fourth successive endorsement of the people, to carry on to the end protection for the rights of all men to think, to speak and vote freely their sentiments without hindrance or molestation. The declaration of independence giving to all the people of this great land the equal right, together with the constitutional means of enforcing it, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness has been significantly reaffirmed. The false cries of reform, reconciliation, corruption and indecency in office, have been patiently heard over the continent from the marble halls of the capital to the rude stables at the cross roads. Personal detestation and the most absurd charges have been heaped upon the heads of those who support the Republican standard everywhere over the country. Misrepresentation and the wildest exaggeration have characterized the coalition campaign. The last appeal has been taken, and the grand national inquest has ignored the bill of indictment so rancorously pressed by interested parties against the present administration and the leaders of the grand old Republican party. Nearly all the supporters of Greeley other than Democrats, are well known to have been disappointed in getting office or marked as among those whose term of service cannot be renewed with the consent of the party that brought them out from obscurity. The aches of the Democrats for the spoils of office had become so painful, that insanity was threatened if it did not actually supervene. The great man of the white coat prayed earnestly for the square issue on which to fight his supposed enemies, and he has been gratified. The result with all its wealth of blessings and prosperity to the people of a common country can only be dimly foreshadowed. Constitutional Republican government, with its noble train of practical benefits to all races and nationalities, is still firmly maintained before the hitherto doubting votaries of monarchy, and the cohorts of freedom and human rights are ready to march forward to renewed labors and grand triumphs.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The returns of the Congressional election are so incomplete that I can have no conclusions on the character of the next House of Representatives only on the general reports. One thing, however, is plain, and that is that the Republican majority in the Forty-third Congress will be much larger than it is in that body at present. The men who were the leaders in the Liberal movement have, without exception, failed of a re-election. Mr. Blaine will, of course, be again the Speaker, and the Republican strength will be marshalled pretty much as in the present House. The administration will be all-powerful, first, because of its numerical strength, and again, from the fact that the Republican party have re-elected all their ablest Congressmen, while many of the best men in the opposition have been sacrificed to the Liberal movement.

CONGRATULATION. The President yesterday and today received a number of calls of congratulation on the result of the election, and expressed his thanks to his friends for those manifestations of friendship. It is known that Secretary Fish has repeatedly expressed his wish to be relieved from the position of Secretary of State. This desire will be granted at the end of the present term. There is good reason for saying that any elimination with regard to other members of the Cabinet would be mere speculation, but it may be said that the commissions of all of them will expire at the close of the present term, thus necessitating new commissions to those serving as Cabinet officers after the 4th of March next.

Death of General Meade. Our readers will be startled this morning by the intelligence in our telegraph dispatches, of the death of Major General Meade. No announcement of his illness preceded the event, and as the great hero had not passed much beyond the meridian of life, and was considered in robust health, his sudden demise will create as much surprise as profound sorrow. The telegraph is exceedingly meagre in details, merely conveying the information that pneumonia was the cause; but the fact of the death itself will be sufficient to create a general mourning in Pennsylvania—for he was the favorite among all her "children of the blue." Though not a Pennsylvanian by birth he was a son of the "Keystone" by adoption, and his name and fame, local and national are indissolubly linked with the records of the State. Few men have filled a larger place in the public mind of the nation for the last decade, and none have been more deserving. His character was one of singularly unobtrusive merit, that was exhibited in acts rather than words, in quiet deeds rather than in ostentation. His record is that of a life of the highest usefulness as a patriotic citizen and soldier, and death, that has been so busy within the year among the good and great of the land has brought down no more shining mark. He is the second of the great warriors to go since the close of the strife—first Thomas, then Meade. Among his comrades in arms, among patriots throughout the State and land, in the ranks of civilians, where his greatness was appreciated, his sudden taking off will come as a great sorrow, and his memory be recalled with gratitude and tears.

Major Gen. George Gordon Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, in the year 1815, and therefore at the time of his death was in the 56th year of his age. His parents came to this country when he was quite young, and young Meade graduated at West Point, July 1, 1835. He at once took a position in the regular army as Second Lieut.

tenant of the Third Artillery. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1835-36. In October 1836 he resigned his commission, and for the next six years lived in retirement as a civilian. In May 1842, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers and in that capacity served in the Mexican war. During this struggle he won a name for services at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades attained the rank of Major in June, 1852, the rebellion being then fully inaugurated. While holding that position he participated in the battles of Mechanicsville June 26th, Gaines' Mills June 27th, and a few days afterward was wounded in a skirmish, but not seriously. For his services on these occasions and in view of the ability he manifested he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers in August, 1862. In the following month, September, he participated with his command in the battle of Antietam in which he had two horses killed under him, and was slightly wounded. In December he was engaged in that memorable fight before Fredericksburg, when the Union forces, under General Burnside, were defeated. Two days after this disastrous repulse, he succeeded General Butterfield in command of the Fifth Army Corps, steadily rising in favor, with every new trust reposed in him. In June, 1863, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the army of the Potomac, and in the first three days of the following month, crowned his glorious achievements with the glorious result of Gettysburg. His great ability on this occasion was appreciated by the loyal people all over the land, and he was immediately—July 3, 1863—raised to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. Three years later—January 28, 1866—Congress gave further expression to the feeling with which his efforts on this occasion were regarded, by passing him a formal vote of thanks for his services in bringing about the greatest victory of the war.

In October 1863 he took part in the battle at Brimston Station, and in the many important engagements of that year including the engagements at Mine Run from November 26th to December 3d. During the Richmond campaign as commander of the Army of the Potomac, he signally distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, May 3d and 4th; Spottsylvania May 31st to 20th; North Anna from May 23d to 26th; Cold Harbor May 31, and June 1st; and the assaults on Petersburg June 16, 17, and 18. In August, 1864, he was made Major General in the regular army, and in July, of the following year he was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, and in 1866 to that of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This latter position he held at the time of his death.

In civil life, General Meade has been as highly esteemed as in military ranks. Among the most prominent positions he has held was that of membership in the Historical Society of Philadelphia, which dates back to 1863. He has also been a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences since 1865, and in that year was honored by Harvard College with the degree of L. L. D. The title was no unmeaning distinction in his case, for he was a man of culture, and a good student, although the graves of orators never clustered about him, and for that reason his intellectual attainments were never so brilliantly exemplified. In the field or in civil life Gen. Meade was as much distinguished for his modesty as for worth, and everywhere his sterling qualities called around him hosts of friends. He was one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons whose name will always be remembered.

A lofty name
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame.

The latest thing in suicides comes to us from Cleveland, Ohio, where an individual, rashly impetuous, went to his death after the following unique preparations: He first procured a revolver and connected it with a species of clockwork, so that it should be fired off at a certain time. He then went to bed and took a dose of chloroform, after having placed the pistol behind his ear. He then, under the influence of the narcotic, went to sleep. At the given time the clockwork pressed the trigger of the pistol, firing it off and launching the idiot into eternity.

THE FIGURES. The following States have voted for Grant:

Alabama 19,000
Arkansas 10,000
California 10,000
Connecticut 10,000
Florida 10,000
Illinois 10,000
Indiana 10,000
Iowa 10,000
Kansas 10,000
Kentucky 10,000
Louisiana 10,000
Maine 10,000
Maryland 10,000
Massachusetts 10,000
Michigan 10,000
Minnesota 10,000
Mississippi 10,000
Missouri 10,000
Montana 10,000
Nebraska 10,000
Nevada 10,000
New Hampshire 10,000
New Jersey 10,000
New Mexico 10,000
New York 10,000
North Carolina 10,000
North Dakota 10,000
Ohio 10,000
Oklahoma 10,000
Oregon 10,000
Pennsylvania 10,000
Rhode Island 10,000
South Carolina 10,000
South Dakota 10,000
Tennessee 10,000
Texas 10,000
Utah 10,000
Vermont 10,000
Virginia 10,000
Washington 10,000
West Virginia 10,000
Wisconsin 10,000
Wyoming 10,000

The following States carried by Greeley:

Georgia 10,000
Kentucky 10,000
Louisiana 10,000
Tennessee 10,000
Alabama 10,000
Arkansas 10,000
California 10,000
Connecticut 10,000
Florida 10,000
Illinois 10,000
Indiana 10,000
Iowa 10,000
Kansas 10,000
Kentucky 10,000
Louisiana 10,000
Maine 10,000
Maryland 10,000
Massachusetts 10,000
Michigan 10,000
Minnesota 10,000
Mississippi 10,000
Missouri 10,000
Montana 10,000
Nebraska 10,000
Nevada 10,000
New Hampshire 10,000
New Jersey 10,000
New Mexico 10,000
New York 10,000
North Carolina 10,000
North Dakota 10,000
Ohio 10,000
Oklahoma 10,000
Oregon 10,000
Pennsylvania 10,000
Rhode Island 10,000
South Carolina 10,000
South Dakota 10,000
Tennessee 10,000
Texas 10,000
Utah 10,000
Vermont 10,000
Virginia 10,000
Washington 10,000
West Virginia 10,000
Wisconsin 10,000
Wyoming 10,000

The following States carried by Grant:

Alabama 19,000
Arkansas 10,000
California 10,000
Connecticut 10,000
Florida 10,000
Illinois 10,000
Indiana 10,000
Iowa 10,000
Kansas 10,000
Kentucky 10,000
Louisiana 10,000
Maine 10,000
Maryland 10,000
Massachusetts 10,000
Michigan 10,000
Minnesota 10,000
Mississippi 10,000
Missouri 10,000
Montana 10,000
Nebraska 10,000
Nevada 10,000
New Hampshire 10,000
New Jersey 10,000
New Mexico 10,000
New York 10,000
North Carolina 10,000
North Dakota 10,000
Ohio 10,000
Oklahoma 10,000
Oregon 10,000
Pennsylvania 10,000
Rhode Island 10,000
South Carolina 10,000
South Dakota 10,000
Tennessee 10,000
Texas 10,000
Utah 10,000
Vermont 10,000
Virginia 10,000
Washington 10,000
West Virginia 10,000
Wisconsin 10,000
Wyoming 10,000